their excuses were not satisfactory, they were heavily fact.

When Thiers died, Paul de Cassagnac was out of Paris, but with characteristic bad taste he hurried back to attack the statesman's memory. In the Pays he charged the veteran Republican with having killed the ins royalty, and with killing and poisoning the Empire by approaching it just near enough to do so; and styled him a renegade, who concealed under his coat the corner of the Republic, where there are dreams of arson, pillage and assassination. Louis Venillott. in the Unipillage and assassination. Louis Veuiliott, in the Unieers, went as far as savage bluntness could go over a dead
leader. "Thiers is a celebrity for the moment; he was
busier than anybody, but about nothing, bringing down
everything to his own level. This is a poor way of filling a coffin. He mad not time to know himself; God did
not leave him time to die. Now see him, perhaps, among
those who wished they had never lived!"

The news from Niagara is certainly highly colored. Brown, of Tonawanda, is building a raft of pine s, with a house at one end for the accommodation of cats and dogs, who are to make a compulsory voyage ever the Falls. If the raft goes over smoothly and the ests and dogs are not hurt, a man named White will attempt the same perilous voyage on a similar craft. Seth en says that the raft is too expensive, and that it will smashed. He advises them to build a strong cask, be smashed. He advises them to build a strong cask, and put in an iron wheel heavy enough to keep the bung up when it is in the water; and then to have a water-tight door at one end of the cask and a spring valve over the bung-hole that will close under the water. Tels vessel will cost fifty dollars for man and twenty dollars for beast, and will be a cheap exhibition wherewith hotel proprietors may amuse their guests,

Glade Spring, Va., ten days ago. A large iron farnace with the usual quantity of gas, Hainur, an aeronaut said, I want more this time." Two pints of oil were but in, and when the damper to the furnace was shut down, Hainur selzed the ropes and the balloon shot upward to the height of 300 feet. While he was performing on a horizontal bar, manging by his feet, and waving his hand-kerenief to the crowd, the patched chavas was rent from top to bottom, with a report that was heard for miles. Hanner straightened himself, dosleed a telegraph wire and post, and struck the ground with terrible force, the canvas falling upon him and covering him. He was alive and conscious, but so dreadually bruised and mangled that he died within a few hours.

The applicance of Hamilton Callege have and when the damper to the furnace was shut down.

The sophomores of Hamilton College have eid colds in their beads. One of their number, who was suspended at the close of the last term, applied to the faculty last week for permission to rejoin nd resume his studies. The faculty decided that the oung rebel must serve out his sentence, whereat his ases were very wroth. They determined to give a banquet in his honor and to denounce his persecutors. At 9 in the evening they formed in line on the campus At 9 in the evening they formed in line on the campus and marched to a hotel in the town, where an excellent support had been provided. While they were enjoying the entertainment, and singing college songs, a large defectation of freshioth sathered outside, and sent a few spies into the hotel. Filing into a sitting-room on the lower floor, and creeping ne-stairs, the freshioth secures found on races outside the dining-half a choice collection of hats and canes. Having quietly seized their plunder, they retreated on tip-toe and reioned their plundier, they retreated on tip-toe and reioned their contrains in the street. The freshinen then marched back to college, and on te way consigned every hat and cane to the Chemanya Canal. The sephomores went home at midnight with full stomachs and bare heads.

"Fifteen-Cent Dinners for Families of Six." Tals is the title of the little hand-book which Juliet Coron, the Superintendent of the New-York Cooking School, ashed for free circulation among the working of this country. As she states in her prefatory is little book may not be a welcome guest in the me of the man who fares abundantly every day; it is ck, the expense of twenty-one meals being with a balance of sixty-two cents, on the fifteer cent plan, for extra bread, milk and butter. The chapters of this poor-wife's manual are entitled: "Rules for Mark-tine;" "How to Cook, Season and Measure;" "Drinks;" "Bread, Rice and Maccaron;" "Peas, Beans, Lentus and Malze;" Cheap Meat Dunners;" "Cheap Puddings;" "A Dollar Christmas Dinner." One of her hobbies is broths. Site says that "the hardy and thirtfy working-classes of France, the country where the most raid economy in regard to food is practiced, never use ten or coffee for breakfast, and seldom use milk. Their food and crink is broth. Not the brooth fr in fresh meat, for they do not often eat that; but that which is mode from veretables, and perhaps a bit of bacon or salt pork. I ask you to try for dinner, supper, and the next morning's breekfast, the three receipts for 'Sait Pot-an-fgu,' Rice and Broth,' and 'Bread Broth;' and then let me know how you like them, and how far they so toward tallstying your hunger, and giving you strength." This admirable little treatise on domestic economy ought to be placed in the hands of every working woman. ent plan, for extra bread, milk and butter. The chap-

PUBLIC OPINION.

We should like to record a Democratic vicy in Onlo in October, but fear we are doomed to dis-mintment, as the Democracy are not fully awake and anonious.—[New-Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem.)

As we expected, the opponents of the present State officers denounce Secretary Bigelow for declin-ing to officially recognize Mr. Evaris, when he came to Albuny, fresh from his rascally robbery of the Presi-lency.—[Albany Argus (Dem.)]

Randall displayed remarkable address, capaciay, self-command, integrity and firmness as Speaker of the last Congress in a very critical period, and there is no man in the Democratic ranks who can supplant him with any hope of improvement, or without great danger of less.—[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.)

has ceased to be a Democrat, for he has not, but because he has c-diperated with the Republicans. Southern Demo-crats wh attempt independence will know something about what Republicans had to endure.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)]

The public debts heaped upon our cities are the monuments of great time es who have been auxious to improve their respective clies. The tale of Tweed should be studied by those who are interested in the approach of taxasion to confiscation; and then each town should pick out its Tweed, and mark him for identification.—(Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Resumption of specie payments is only possessimption of specie payments is only pos-sible (1) by the repeal of the date at present fixed by law for that event to t ke place; (2) by the remonetization of the siver dollar and its free coinage; (3) by the re-moval of the restraints and restrictions and taxation upon private capital invested in banking, which prevents that private capital anding in the work of restoring specie payments.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

A GREAT SPECTACLE,

The Democratic State Executive Committee to advised that Gov. Williams, B. M. Binkop, and others of like distinction, will be not a Democratic barbeene in Allen County on the 26th inst. White Bishop shakes bands, Williams will stand around in graceful attitudes

SOLID SOUTH TO THE FRONT.

Ben Hill is modest. He insists that the South should have a representative on the next Demo-eratic Presidential ticket, and would be satisfied with the second place. But as the South win give it the sup-port of one hundred and thirty-eight Southern votes, if port of one shares a state of the position of the state o

HUGH HASTINGS INTIMATES THAT TWEED LIES From The New York Commercial Advertiser.
Senator John Morrissey has been interviewed

Senator John Morrissey has been interviewed in regard to Tweed's story to the Committee of Aidermen. He states a truth that is not generally known in regard to the passage of the City Charter. There were few or no objectionable features in the onarier the Republican Senators cancused upon, and which passed the senate and the Assembly. The bill after it passed was taken in charge by Mr. Tweed's confidential cierk, and carried, as Mr. Morrissey states, to the Delawan House, where it was doctored to suit the purposes of the Ring, and then sent to the Governor in the regular way. If Mr. Coin and the Committee would like this information, Mr. Cornelius Corson, if he is so disposed, could furnish it. The story that he paid Mr. Hastings \$20,000 for advising him to see Senator Woodin and secure him, is a little absent of any extravagance any of Tweed's friends have ever known him to indulge in. There are fools, however, that will believe it.

MORE GROWLING.

Washington Dispatch to The Boston Herald.

It is evident that the President is to be It is evident that the President is to be subsected to the severest criticism upon the score of consistency. The order to office-holders is to be made the chief target of attack in the impending Congressional contest. The speeches which the Fresident is now making in Ohio are considered by some of the old war-horses here as a flagarant violation of the Civil Service order. Ohio is a close State, and the President's speeches there, people claim, are almost entirely of a political character. A country Postomster is not to be permitted to participate in political campaigns, but the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury may hasy themselves with campaign speeches in closely contested states.

CAN'T SOME FRIEND OF HAYES KILL THIS DON-KEY'T From The Dayton Journal—Only Hayes Organ in Ohio before the Cincinnati Convention.

If President Hayes is not careful, he may

have to submit to another convention which, like that which made him Governor of Ohio, two years ago, against his will, may maist upon his continuing to be President of the people only four years more. He is stronger than his party now, and if the convention of 1880 calls for Rutnerford B. Hayes again, we cannot see what he can do about it.

BLIND TOM'S PIANO RECITALS.

Blind Tom, the negro pianist, gave a piano recital last evening at the Masonic Temple, Twenty shi dest, and Sixth-ave., to an appreciative audionce. The programme consisted of a fantasic from "Trovatore," "Last Hope." by Gottschalk, "Delta Kappa Ipsilon"—march, a selection from Beethoven, and several original sones. The audience was entertained by his method of sound reading, by which he told the names of articles shown, when spelled on the notes of the piano, and by his phonetic spelling of words pronounced, as, for example, Callermerzew, for Kalamazoo. His rendition of three pieces of music simultaneously drew forth considerable appliance. thi d-st. and Sixth-ave., to an appreciative audionce. The

THE LEHIGH COAL REGION.

MINERS AS NOW AT WORK. THEIR MANNER OF LABORING-WAGES THAT THEY MAKE-VISIT TO A MINE-THE OLD WAY AT THE "SWITCH-BACK"-THE NEW.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LANSFORD, Penn., Sept. 15.—The eld Lehigh Coal Region, beginning at Mount Pisgah, near Manch Chunk, and extending to Tamaqua, is shaped like a huge boat. Its sides, which are parallel with each other throughout most of the distance, and are nowhere more than half a mile apart, rise several hundred feet above the level of the Lehigh River, and come together at Mount Pisgah, forming the bows of the ship. The collieries, of which there are seven in this region proper, owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and leased to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, are all in Planters' Creek Valley, which be called the hold of the vessel, may the breakers resting up against the hills, and the tunnels through which the coal is brought out to daylight penetrating the mountains on either side from the bottom of the valley. It must not be supposed that all of the Lehigh coal that is sent to market is taken out of the seven mines in Planters' Creek Valley, for there are many There was a big show at a small circus in other collieries, some properly in the Schuylkill region, and some in other regions, whose product is had becaused to work and a balloon hoisted over it by means of two poles. When the balloon had been filled Valley Railroad and is sold as Lehigh coal. But the sent to New-York and Philadelphia over the Lehigh coal from this little valley was the first to take the name. Formerly the only way of getting the coal out of the valley was by drawing it up an inclined plane to the top of Summit Hill, whence the cars containing it descended to Mauch Chunk, about nine miles, propelled by the force of gravity over the famous Switch-Back railroad. About three years ago a tunnel was driven through the mountain at this place, on the side nearest the Lehigh river, and the coal is now all brought out through this over the Tamaqua Branch of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The Switch-Back is now only used for pleasure travel.

The mammoth yeins of anthracite coal are found on the hills on both sides of Planters' Creek Valley, dipping inward at various angles, and averaging about sixty feet in thickness. Originally the mining was done on the water-level, tunnels being driven into the side of the mountains until the coal veins were reached, and, on either side of these gangways were constructed and breasts opened. But the coal that was within reach on this level was long ago exhausted, and slopes have been opened to It is from gangways leading from the ends of these slopes that all of the coal is now obtained. Of Singularly enough, he has lost very little flesh durcourse, the cost of bringing out the coal from the higher and lower levels is greater than it was when taken from the water-level. The lower gangways have to be kept free from water by constant pumping, and in both instances there is expensive hoisting inside the mine.

I spent a part of the day, yesterday, in one of the largest breakers in this vailey, and afterwards went ot written for him; but to the workingman who wants | into the mine from which it is supplied with coal; make the best of his wages, the author prays it may and a brief description of the manner in which coal ing help and comfort." It contains daily bills of fare is mined and prepared for market, showing the character of the work done by each class of men in and about the mines, will make it easier to judge of the adequacy of the wages they are paid, and serve as an introduction to some remarks upon the differences between the coal company and the miners of this region, which have only been adjusted within the past week. My guide was a very intelligent engineer, detailed by Mr. Zehmer, the Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's mines in this region.

The position of Superintendent of Mines in this has not been an enviable one during the last five or six years. Four thousand ignorant and often discontented men and boys are not easily controlled, even had there been no Molly Magnire organization to plot the murder of those who stood in the way. The firmest and kindest treatment could not prevent some of the miners or laborers from believing that they were unjustly dealt with, or from seeking to be revenged. Mr. Zehmer has had two assistants assassinated, and for a long time nothing but the most constant watchfulness saved him from a similar fate. The prosecution of the leaders, and the recent hanging of four men who lived, in this little town and worked in the mines here, has had a most salutary effect. Still, prudence requires superintendents and their

assistants to go armed at all times. Supplied with a miner's lamp, and in charge of my guide, I took a seat in the forward part of a little lo-The Southern whites have more respect for comotive, smaller than those used on the narrowmonth to the slopes leading to the points where mining is now in progress is about 2,700 feet. The top of the tunnel, which is seven or eight feet high. is supported by cross-timbers resting upon upright ones along the sides, but the darkness was so dense ones along the sides, but the darkness was so dense and impenetrable that there was no opportunity for observation on the journey in. The engine puffed and joited over the uneven track, and there was nothing to do but to hold on. At the end of the tunnel a number of men with mules were busy making up trains of loaded cars from the upper and lower slopes, and distributing the empty cars to be filled again. Each of the slopes in this mine is about one hundred feet in length. The loaded cars from the upper one come down to the end of the tunnel by the force of gravity, drawing up the empty cars at the same time, their speed being regulated by a brake. The cars from the lower slope are drawn up by a stationary engine. tationary engine.

From the gangways the coal veins slope upward at an angle of about thirty degrees. Breasts are opened ten yards wide, by taking the coal from the face of the vein and inserting timbers to hold that above. In the middle of the breast a chute is cut, down which the coal slides, as it is disengaged, into the car which stands beneath. After working back as far as convenient, following the line of the bedrock, the miner turns upward and cuts across the vem of coal as far as he can reach, and then back parallel with his first cutting, when he opened the breast. Before proceeding far in the last direction, the mass of coal which is suspended from the roof of the breast falls down, and then it can be roof of the breast falls down, and then it can be pushed down into the cars as fast as they can be placed in position. Formerly the miners here, as they do now in some of the other regions, took the coal out by the car, and received a given price for each load. Under that system it was not uncommon for a miner employing one or two laborers to work a breast at an actual loss, for a month or more, until he got a large mass of coal detached. Then, by paying laborers to load the coal, he could remain at home, while the product of his breast paid him good wages above all expenses. Now, all inside work is paid for by the yard or day, prices being fixed by the price of coal at Perth Amboy.

After being hauled out of the mine, the cars, loaded with coal, are drawn up an inclined plane to

loaded with coal, are drawn up an inclined plane to the top of the breaker, which is a large building looking some like a grain elevator. There it is emptied into a slide composed of parallel bars, which allow all except the largest lumps to fall through into the second story (from the top), while the coarsest is pushed into an opening which is placed to receive it. If there is considerable demand for lump coal in If there is considerable demand for lump coal in the market, it is reassorted, the pieces of slate picked out, and it is loaded into cars in that shape. Otherwise it is broken up into smaller sizes. The coal that falls through the first grating passes into a cylindrical screen, by which the steamboat coal is separated from the smaller sizes, which pass down one story further. As the steamboat coal, after separation, passes down an iron trough, a great number of men and boys sitting astride the trough pick out the pieces of slate with their hands, allowing only the pure coal to pass. By similar processes each grade of coal is separated, only no attempt is made to pick the slate from the smaller sizes (the chestmut, pea and buckwheat), the smaller sizes (the chestnut, pea and buckwheat), the separation being effected by means of a "jig."

The "jig" is a machine constructed on exactly the same principles as the old-fashioned "pan," with which the early miners of California used to separate gold from the dirt and gravel with which it was mixed. The small-sized coal mixed with slate, as it comes from the screen, is but into a receptacle with water and violently shaken. The slate, being heavier than the coal, falls to the bottom, and is separately removed. The water also washes away all of the dust, leaving the coal not only free from

Although the miners work by contract, and may remain in the mines as many or as few hours as they choose, they all do a given amount of work a day, and when that is completed they come out. I went into the mine at about 3 o'clock yesterday after-

aiready come out, and we met many others on the way. And that was only the third day since work was resumed after a strike of about seven weeks, during which the miners and laborers suffered more than during any previous strike. The miners in this valley will earn about \$1.65 a day during this month, inside laborers about \$1.25, and outside laborers. inside laborers about \$1.25, and outside laborers from \$1 to \$1.10. The boys and old men who work in the breaker receive much less, their wages varying from twenty-five cents to ninety cents a day. Those who work by the day of course give their services for ten hours—the miners work from six to

A majority of the miners in this region are Welshmen, and they are a quiet, peaceable class of men, who have never made any trouble. Even when on a strike, they are orderly and law-abiding. They never had any sympathy with the Irish Molly Maguires, though they were afraid of them during the time that they kept up a reign of terror in this valley.

Z. L. W.

SENATOR MORTON'S BEDSIDE.

HIS RECOVERY STILL IN DOUBT.

FRIENDS LESS CONFIDENT THAN HE-WHERE DANGER IS FEARED-READING THE NEWSPAPERS TO HIM -HIS OWN OBITUARY READ-COMMENTS OF HIS ENEMIES-HIS FAMILY, FRIENDS AND SICK ROOM. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 15 .- I have just seen Senator Morton. His condition gives his friends reason for strong hopes of his ultimate recovery; but they cannot blind themselves to the fact that, in spite of all that doctors and nurses can do, a change for the worse, which will loosen his hold upon life, may come any day. He has about an even chance to get up again, and that is the best that can be said. Dr. Bliss, who went back to Washington a few days ago, was confident of the Senator's speedy restoration to his usual health, but Dr. Bliss is always sanguine, and is one of those cheerful physicians who help their patients to get well by making them think they are not in danger. Dr. Thompson, the family physician, returned to Indianapolis yesterday, expressing, for the first time, the belief that the most critical point had been passed. He is a prudent man, who rarely gives an opinion without good grounds, and the Senator's family build new hopes

Senator Morton remains at the house of his brother-in-law, Gen. Burbank, a cheery brick cottage on a quiet, shady street. His sick-room is on the ground floor, opening out of the sitting-room, and the windows look on the fruit trees and grass of the side yard. He lies on a narrow bed, raised above its usual height, and is occasionally lifted to a lounge near by. His whole left side, from the neck reach levels both above and below the original one. down, is paralyzed, and he is entirely helpless, not being able to move himself in bed, or raise his head. ing his long illness, although his digestion has been seriously impaired, and he has subsisted chiefly on gruel and beef tea. His face has undergone a marked change, however, the eyes being sunken and the cheeks much less full than formerly. His expression is one of intense weariness. Like all men of active mind and great vitality, he suffers much from enforced inaction, and he sometimes falls into spells of feverish nervousness, when it seems to him as if he could not possibly longer endure the hardship of lying like a log, with his body refusing to obey his will. The mercy of mental indolence and semi-stupor which usually comes to sick people is not granted him, his brain being as active as ever. Every day he has the newspapers read to him -first. The Indianapolis Journal, which comes early in the morning, then the Cincinnati papers, and later the New-York papers. The other day, he heard the whole of Mr. Stoughton's article in The North American Beciev, on the Electoral Count, and he has listened with interest to several of the speeches made in the Ohio canvass. The other day he heard his own obituary read. It had been prepared for The Philadelphia Press, when his death was supposed to be immment, and when his probable recovery was announced, Col. Forney sent him the article, with a kind letter, rejoicing that there was no occasion to publish it. Most of the friendly and barsh criticisms on his public career which have been printed since he was stricken down, have been read to him at his own request. He has never been delirious, and reports to the

contrary have originated from his talking in his sleep occasionally. Often he dreams he is in the Senate, and makes with his right hand the peculiar gesture which he always employed when addressing the chair, and seeking to get the floor. Once he startled his watchers by exclaiming, as if in the midst of a speech, "Mr. President, I prejudge no case." In his waking hours his mind is perfectly clear and vigorous. He is not allowed to talk much, however, lest the effort to speak should bring have the family in the room, and to hear them talk of the news of the day and the affairs of the household, just as if he were not ill. To keep him from speaking too much, visitors are only allowed a few moments' interview. He cannot resist the temptation to chat with the friends who come to see him, and one of the family usually has to warn him, and hurry them out of the room. No one could have more affectionate care than the sick Senator. His wife and two of his sons, Walter and Oliver, are constantly with him, and so are his sisters, Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. Burbank, and their nasbands. Col. Holloway makes a quick trip to Indianapolis once or twice a week, to look after his affairs, but Mr. Morton leans on him so much that he is impatient of every hour's absence. The third son, John, is in Alaska, and the last news was of a serious attack of iliness which made him unable to sail for San Francisco. The only communication with Sitka is by the Alaska Commercial Company's vessels, and the family do not expect to hear from him again before the first of November. The news of his illness has has been carefully kept from the father's knowledge. A few days ago a brute tried to force himself into the sick-room, for the purpose of telling the Senator that his son was dead, but was fortunately stopped at the door. The family think the fellow was one of Morton's many malignant political opponents, and that his object was to give the sick man a shock that would end his life. It is hard to believe that such depravity exists, and yet all who are familiar with the bitter partisan politics of Indiana, know that there are thousands of Democrats in the State who hate the old War Governor with a personal hatred, and would rejoice at his death. They belong to the virulent Copperhead class whose treasonable organi-

zations Morton exposed and suppressed. A hopeful sign in Senator Morton's case is his own faith in his recovery which has never been strong until day before yesterday. He decided yesterday not to delay longer the departure of his youngest son for Yale College, and the young man starts tonight. His father is devotedly attached to him, manifesting the clinging affection of a woman, wanting "Olly," as he calls him, always near, and liking to hold his hand and stroke his hair. He said yes-terday that he now felt sure of getting well, and that if Olly staid with him any longer he would that if Ohy stand with him any longer he would have hard work to catch up with his class. The Senator's friends cannot wholly share his confidence, for they know that there is still danger that the paralysis may reach the brain or the vital organs of the body, but they are more hopeful than they have been before since he was prostrated.

E. V. S.

THE LONG ISLAND BANK'S RECEIVER. ALBANY, Sept. 17 .- The Attorney-General

wili contest the Receivership of the Long Island Savings Bank. The bank has been insolvent, it is stated, since Since that time, it is asserted, in its statement of assets, it has each year added to the estimated value of its building, until now it is reckoned at \$230,000, while its real value is thought to be not more than \$100,000. Mortimer S. Ogden was appointed Receiver by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, on Friday last-the Banking Depart ment believes by collusion between the bank and Stewart, a depositor, the applicant for a Receiver. A letter received by the Acting Superintendent of the Bank Department, from one of the Examiners, contains some damaging statements in relation to the management of the bank.

FOUR BOOKS WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEE .-"Macaulay as a Poet," by the Rev. Robert Montgomery;
"Johnson's Life of Boswell," "Ossian's Macpherson,"
and "Mrs. Pepys's Diary."—[Punch.

and "Mrs. Pepys's Diary."—[Punch.

No MISTAKE THIS TIME.—Lodger: "Dear
me, Mrs. Cribbies, your cat's been at this mutton again!"
Landlady: "Oh no, mum, it can't be the cat. My 'usband says he b'lieves it's the Colleriarda Beetle!"

THE PATRIOT DEAD.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT DEDI-

A DAY OF ENTHUSIASM AT BOSTON-A LARGE AND WELL-ORDERED PROCESSION-ORATION BY GEN. DEVENS.

The monument to the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts, who fell in the War of the Rebellion, was dedicated yesterday on Boston Common, with Masonic rites, and presented to the city. The streets were through from early morning, and those through which the procession passed were gaily decorated in honor of the day. The procession was formed with less delay than is usual on such occasions, but it was so long that the exercises at the Common were not begun until long after the appointed hour. The speech of acceptance on behalf of the city was made by Mayor Prince, after which Attorney-General Devens delivered the oration.

THE CEREMONIES.

Boston, Sept. 17.-Boston to-day dedicated one of the finest and most costly of the many monu-ments which the people of the North have created in memory of heroic men who laid down their lives to main. tain the Union. Preparations for the dedication have been made on a magnificent scale. The selection of t_e day was most fortunate as it has to Boston a peculiar significance. It was upon the 17th of September that Boston was founded and took its name-

The streets this morning presented an unusual stir and there were at least 20,000 strangers in the city, brought in by the morning trains, while about an equal number arrived Saturday night and Sunday. The streets through which the procession passed were beautifully decore. ted with flags, buning, streamers and mottoes, and national colors everywhere met the eye. The Military and the Navy did not monopolize the day and they were not alone in doing honor to the occasion. The Irish societies were well repre sented. The temperance organizations, school regi-ments, and a number of trade societies have united with the Militia, the Grand Army of the Republic and Veteran associations. Each of these organizations was headed galia, or badges in unique and appropriate designs, while the veteran organizations recalled the days of the war, by displaying their old battle-flags and corps badges. The organizations came to their positions with unsual promptness, and reported to the Chief Marshal. The scene on the Common and all along the line of the formation, was one of enthusiasm, and the crowd upon the sidewalks was so dense that passage in any direction was simply impossible. In the Common was a compact mass of people, and in the streets it was with great difficulty that the police could retain room enough for the forming of companies. As each newly-arrived organization reported, it was heartily cheered, and when the survivors of the Southern prisons came into view, they were greeted with uproarious cheers.

THE PROCESSION. At 11:25 a. m. the procession moved. It was composed of seven divisions, headed by the police. It comprised, after the Chief Marshal and staff and aids: Gov. Rice and the First and Second Brigades of Massa

Rice and the First and Second Brigades of Massachusetts Militia.

Grand Army Posts.

Other Massachusetts Militia.

Hooker's Old Brigade.

Various War and Army Organizations.

The Boston cehood Resiment.

A Goddess of Liberty Car.

Visiting Military Organizations,
United States Marines and Sailors.

Municioul Authorities of Boston.

Various Invited Guests.

Army, Navy and Marine Officers.

egislature, Members of Congress, Mayors of Adjacent Towns, Officers of Various Associations and Distinguished Citizens.

Koigits Templar. Kolgits Femplar.
Kunites of Phythias.
Tue Temple of Honor.
Sons of Temperance.
Kunites of St. Patrick.
Irish and other Charitable Societies.

The distinguished men in line were everywhere greeted eartily, and none received more attention than Gen. when upon the platform, was compelled in the midst of Alderman Thompson's speech to rise and bow in response to cheers and calls. As it was upon the Common, so i was all along the route, and coming up State-st. the General's carriage was literally besieged with people pressing forward in an endeavor to shake him by the band. "Fighting Joe Hocker" was also a great favorite, and as he rode, escorted by his old brigade, he attracted much attention. The size of the procession may be estimated from the fact that it occupied three hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point on State-st., where it was moving without stops or halts. The head of the procession reached the Common at 2:40 o'clock, but it was fully half-past four before the orator and invited guests, between rows of

cheering people, marched upon the platform.

The unveiling of the statue was anticipated by a strong southwest wind, which completely stripped it of the linen covering long before the four sallors, who were as-

signed for the duty of unveiling it, received their orders The following distinguished men were on the platform besides the orator: The Governor and Mayor and City Counsel, the Hon. Henry B. Pierce, the Hon. Chas. Endigauge railread on the Centennial Grounds last year, on a relapse of the pain in his side, which was the cott, the Hon. Julius L. Clarke, and Attorney-General Thes. R. Train : Judges of the Subreme Court ; t Horace Gray, the Hon, Jas. D. Colt, the Hon. Seth Ames, the Hon. Marcus Morton, the Hon. W. C. Endicott, the Hon. O. P. Lord, and the Hon. A. L. Soule. The Justices of the Superior and lower Courts were well represented. Among others sitting near the orator's desk were Gen. N P. Banks, Gen. John L. Swift, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Judge J. W. McKim, of the Probate Court; Gen. George B. McCleilan, Gen. Joe Hooker, the living ex-Mayors of Boston, the Hon. Richard Frothingham, the Hon. Waldo J. Field, the Hon. William Ciaffin.

THE DEDICATION.

At 5:15 o'clock the Masonic Grand Lodge of Massachu setts arrived, and as soon as it was seated, Colt's band, of Hartford, Conu., opened the exercises with Keller's American Hymn. Alderman Thompson, Chalrman of the American Hyma. Alderman Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on the Monument, then introduced the Rev. Warren H. Cadworth, who offered prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer, the sculptor, Martin Milmore, in a brief speech delivered the monument to Alderman Thompson, who received it and ordered it to be dedicated, giving his instructions to Most Worshipful Grana Master Mason Pereival L. Everett. The monument was then dedicated with Masonic rites, but the speech of Grana Master Percival was not genivered owing to the lateness of the hour. Alderman Thompson then presented the monument to the city. Mayor Prince, on behalf of the city, accepted the monument in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he said: "Pernaps it was fortunate that this monument was not sooner crected. The lapse of time had permitted the passions of the war to subside. If we had assembled to dedicate this structure at an earlier date, all would not have done so with the same satisfaction and delight they feel this day. There would not have been, as now, peace, harmony and loyal attachment to the Union everywhere throughout our constry, for such was not possible until all the states had secured equal Constitutional rights, and these have only been obtained since the administration of the government was controlled by the present National Executive. The chief object of this monument is to impress coming generations with the example of the patriotic dead, and animate them with similar sentiments of vaior, honor, love of country, and devotion to outy. Who is there of the North, South, East or West that cannot with heartfelt sympathy join with us to-day in these ceremonics?" At the close of this speech, the Mayor introduced Attorney-General Devens, the orator of the day. Committee on the Monument, then introduced the Rev.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS'S SPEECH. BOSTON, Sept. 17 .- Following are the princi-

pal points in Gen. Devens's speech; On the anniversary of a day thrice memorable—as that of the first settlement of this town in 1630; as that of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1789; as that of a great battle fought for the Union on the soil of Maryland in 1862-we have assembled to dedicate this monument to the memory of the brave who fell in that great conflict, which, commencing for the unity of the Government, broadcaed and deepened into one for the equal rights of all men. Before we part, one for the equal rights of all men. Before we part, some words should be spoken seeking to express, however inadequately, our gratitude to those to whom it is devoted. Yet our ecremonial will be but vain and empty if its outward acts are not the expressions of feelings deeper than either acts or words. This is no menument to the glories of war. No pomp and circumstance, no waving of banners, no dancing of planes, can lend to war true dignity. This is to be found alone in a great and noble cause. Nor is this a monument to valor only. There is something honorable in the true soldier, who, resolutely hazarding life, stands for the flag he follows; but there is that which is higher and nobler here.

the flag he follows; but there is that which is nighter here.

Among the finest monuments of Europe is that which is found in the beantiful valley of Lucerne, to the memory of the Swiss guard who fell around Louis XVI. when the furious mob had stormed the palace. The Swiss whom it commemorates simply did bravely the work which they had contracted to do. The men whom we commemorate were brave as these, yet their place in history is not with them. It is with the soldiers of liberty who have fallen a willing sacrifice for their country with particite devotion.

history is not with them. It is with the soldiers of ineerty who have fallen a willing sacrifice for their country
with natriotic devotice.

The sentiment of this monument is patriotism. The
men whom it honors were soldiers, courageous to the
death; but it is their cause which sets them apart for
just honor and commendation among the millions who
have laid down their lives upon the battlefield. Patriotism such as theirs is the highest of civic virtues, the
noblest form of heroism. They were animated by no
flerce fire of ambition, no desire to exalt themselves, no
flerce fire of ambition, no desire to exalt themselves, no
flerce fire of ambition, no desire to exalt themselves, no
flerce fire of ambition, no desire to exalt them selves, no
flerce fire of ambition in the self-battle fallent in the
by great chieftains. They had no such hopes. They
knew weit that all the honor they could obtain
was that general meed of praise awarded to all
who serve faithfully, but which would not separate
them from others who had been brave and true.
What matter is it, while men have given of their ut-

most in intellect, strength, and courage, and of their blood to the last drop, whether they fell with the stars of the zeneral, the eagles of the colonel, on their shoulders, or in the simple lacket of the private! If we do not commend patriotism, such as these men exhibited, to whom are we to turn in the hoar of danger, which may come to those who are to succeed us, as it did to ourselvest Every instinct of justice calls upon us for the appropriate meed of praise, every suggestion of wisdom counsels that we omit no opportunity to instill into others the admiration with which their deeds are regarded. The time for natural tears has passed. To every heart the years have brought their new stores of joys and sorrows, since these men made their great sacrifice for the country. The structure that we have reared stands to bonor and not to moura the dead. So shall it stand when we in our turn are gone, to teach its lesson of duty nobly done, at the expense of life itself, to those who are in turn to take upon themselves the duties of life. Although this monument may often be passed as a thing of custom, although the lesson which it teaches may seem to be forgotten, yet in the bour of trust, if it is to come to others as it came to us, it will be fressily remembered.

Nor is this monument, while it asserts our bellef in the

Nor is this monument, while it asserts our belief in the Nor is this monument, while it asserts our belief in the fidelity of these men, in any sense unkind or ungenerous toward those with whom taey we're engaged in deadly strife. It bears no words of boasting or unseemity exuitation; and the assertion of the fustice of their cause, though made firmly, is yet not made in any harsh or controvershal spirit. We recognize fully that those with whom they warred were our countrymen; we know their valor and determination; we know their valor and determination; we know that no foot of ground was yielded to us until to hold it became impossible, and that they resisted until men and means utterly and hopelessly failed. Whatever we may thok of their cause, that as a people they believed in it cannot fairly be questioned. Men do not sacrifice life and property, without stint or measure, except in the faith that they are right. Upon individuals we may charge unreasonable temper, intolerance, passion, and the promptings of a selfan and il-regulated another in botte this personal, and have a right to have their bravery and sincerity admitted, even if more cannot be conceded.

PEACE THE FRUIT OF WAR.

PEACE THE FRUIT OF WAR. The great conflict was fought out and the victory won which has established forever-if the force of arms can establish anything-that the Republic is one and indivisible, and, amid the roar of battle and the clash of arms, the institution of slavery, which divided us as a nation, which made of the States two classes, diverse and discordant, has passed away. Perhaps if we had fully known all that it was to cost. both at the North and South, we should have hesitated more than we did before engaging in hesitated more than we did before engaging in a strife se deadly and terrible. Yet as we consider all the wees which must have followed the dismemberment of the Union, as we contemplate the vast gain for peace, freedom and equality by the emancipation of the sub-ject race from slavery, and the dominant race itself from the corrupting influence of this firaldom, who suffil as that we have any right to deplore the past except with mitigated grief! We are ye, too near the events carough mitigated griet! We are yet too near the events carough which we were swept upon the bloody carrents of the war to appreciate their null extent and magnitude, or all the consequences where are to flow from them. We know arready that we enter upon a higher plane of national life when it is established that there are no exceptions to the great rules of liberty among men, and that each is entitled to the just rewards of his own inhor and the position to which his alients, ability and virtue entitle him. As we similar her in memory of our gallant dead, we urge upon all who have contended with them to unite win us in the effort to make of our new and regimerated government, purified by the fires of our civil conflict, a republic more none and more august than its founders had direct to nepe.

reg merated government, purified by the fires of our civil conflict, a republic more mobe and more august tuan its founders had dared to nepe.

Among all pariotic men there is everywhere an earnest desire that there small be null peace and reconchadou between the sections of the Union. Whatever may have been former divisions, facre is nothing in the events of the past, there is nothing in the events of the past, there is nothing in the events of the past, there is nothing in the present common of things which should foreid this. We can stand firmly and securely upon that which has been definitely settled by the war. Ours was not a mere conflict of dynastics, or of families, like the English War of the Roses, in which the great houses of York and Lancaster disputed the English Crown, Now that it is determined that the Union is to exist, it must be rendered one of mutual respect and regard, as well as of mutual interest. Unless this is the case there is no contestive gressare of either internal of external force strong enough to maintain it. Tacre must have been a party victorious, and a party vanquishea; but there is no true victory anywhere unless the conclusion is not the interest of each and all. I should deem the war of the Union a failure, I should think the victory won by these men who mave date in its detence barren, if it shall not prove, in every larger sense, won for the South as well as the North; if it shall not be shown that it is better for her that the contest against its rightful authority failed. It is not to be expected that opinion will be changed by enders, even when toose edicts are maintained by force. The changes of opinion must be gradual, and must be the effect of that time which enables feeling to subshou and the judgment to act. That the cause for which they have somethers is defent or success. have loved, who have fallen it, its defence, is to be expected. To such sentiments and reclings it is a matter of indifference whether there is defeat or success.

THE PURSUIT OF THE SIOUX.

GEN. BRISBIN'S SWIFT MARCH OVER A MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY-THE SIOUX BAND BREAKS UP INTO SMALL PARTIES-INDIAN ACCOURREMENTS ABAN-[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

FORT ELLIS, M. T., Sept. 5 .- A letter of

September 3 from here recorded the operations of Gen. Brisbin's command to August 20. Dispatches received to-day give the following news: On August 20, the column upon reaching the Big Powder, near the mouth of Clear Fork, found evidences of hasty abandonment by the hostiles of their camp at that point. On August 21 continuing the pursuit through the ravines, and over mountains and gullies, the soldiers discovered that th band had finally taken to the plains, and fled precipitately toward the Little Powder. The troops were close behind them. On August 22, when about ten miles from the Little Powder, it became evident that the Indians had broken their ranks, and were flying in all directions in strewn with lodge poles, camp-kettles, cups, cooking utensils, saddle blankets, and the various concomitants of an Indian outfit, and so great were the evidences of a or an initial complete break-up, that pursuit by column was deemed useless and impracticable. Gen. Brisbin then determined to test the virtues of his Crows, and sent them out to follow their much-vaunted tactics. They followed the Sioux into the hills, but were soon driven back, demoralized, to the command. Troops were then detailed to accompany and support the Crows, when the hostiles resumed their flight, and when the couri-r left for Tongue River, with the dispatches upon which this letter is based, the combined pursuit was continuing. The main column, however, was moving down the Little Powder to its junction with Big Powder, where Gen. Brisbin expected to find rations. of which his men were sadly in need. This campaign has been a fearfully severe one, the pursuit having lasted some twenty-two days without interruption. The soldiers have made their camps late at night, taken early starts, and made rapid marches over a frightful section of God-forsaken country. At times the pursuit was made with worn-out men and horses-the latter half-starved, and the former suffering for water. Often there was an absence of wood or even sage-brush; forcing the consumption of raw rations, from which meat has been often omitted because of its absence, except under the saddle.

And please consider that this sou'-subduing work is being performed by intelligent men and educated officers. They march in rags, and with half-empty stomachs, sweltering by day and shivering at night, far away from the " snadow of a great rock," but in a " thirsty land "awaiting the pleasure of Congress to provide the funds to support them and the auxious families left behind As they march, and as they suffer, every step taking them farther from their base of supplies, they wonder how the spare funds and credits left at home are holding out, and how many of them are being reported to the Secretary of War by tradesmen who want their pay for provender and raiment supplied upon trust to women and children. Such is life in the American Army. On August 18 the following order was issued :

IN THE FIELD, FORK OF POWDER RIVER, Aug. 18, 1877.

Field Circular No. 1. Field Circular No. 1.

The commanding officer desires to impress upon the sofficers and men of the expedition the need of using sparingly the rations and supplies yet in hand. The passace of the Powder River Range yesterday isolates the command from its base of supplies at Glendive Creek, and a new one will have to be established. We are following a large Indian trail not over eight days old, and doubling upon their camps at the rate of three miles a day. The commanding officer will do all within his power to get fresh troops and supplies; but the first object will be the overhaming of the Indians and compelling them to scatter or fight. Until this be done there can be no let up or turning back on account of scarcity of rations. A good blow now may end the Sioux war, when we can strike for home for rest and recuperation. The hostics are in extreme want, cating their points, hawks, snakes, etc., and we must not permit them to escape, no matter how great privation we may have to endure. This circular will be read at the head of cach company before mounting to-day.

Major 2d Cavalty, commanding.

As indicated in my last letter, the consequent scatter-As indicated in my last letter, the consequent scatter-

ing of the Indians would doubtless end-this special cam-paign, and the command would return to Tongue River and its Glendive camp. But that the command will have a season of rest is not certain. Gen. Miles is indefatigable, and should the rumors about Sitting Bull's invasion prove true, further work may have to be done. A letter from an officer stationed at the cantonment says: "Our movements may be affected through the news repeated to me last night by Gen. Miles, viz.: He is informed that Sitting Buil has been driven out of the British Possessions by Maj. Walsh, of the Mounted Police, with whom he had a discussion. The story goes, that during a late council between the two. an Indian boy, with whom the chief had had trouble, came up, only to find Sitting Bull's knife drawn upon him. Walsh, covering the angry chief with his revolver. threatened his life, should he harm the offending boy, and this act caused an angry discussion, ending in the ejectment across the line of the fugitive band. It is re-

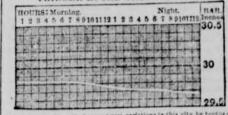
ported here that the camp is now south of the Missouri, and that the entire command under Gen. Miles may have to meet this long-expected trouble." I give the news as if comes, assured that it is credited at Miles's head-quarters. If true, the great contest may be yet to come this season.

A BATTLE WITH THE NEZ PERCES. BOZEMAN, Mont., Sept. 17 .- A courier bas BOZEMAN, Mont., Sept. 17.—A courier bas just arrived from the Crow Agency with an official dispatch from Gen. Sturgis, which states, in substance, that the Nez Perces flanged him and proceeded down Clark's Fork. He followed them two days, an came upon them on the Yellowsione, about seven miles below Clark's Fork, and fought them nearly all day. He reports that he captured several hundred horses, and killed a great many Indians. He lost some soldiers. The Crows fought, and captured 150 horses. The Nez Perces had burned Nacadow's mill and several ranches, among others those of Hone and Rouse.

·MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. For the Lower Lake Region, the Middle States and New England, rising barometer, northwest winds, colder, clearing weather, preceded by rain in the Midels States.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The logant shows the harometrical variations in this city for tenting inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hos preceding mininglis. There is a white line represents the oscillation of the mercary during those hears.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Sept. 18-1 a. m.-A large decline of air pressure preceded last night's rain and wind. The heat of yesterday was a trifle less than that of the day preceding. The moisture with which the air had been previously charged was mostly dispelled by the wind at night. night.

For this city and vicinity, clearer and cooler weather may be expected to-day and to-morrow.

MOVEMENTS OF OURAN STEAMSHIPS. PLYMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The Hamburg American Line steam-ship dediert, Capt. Barenis, from New York, September 8, for Hamburg, has artived here. HALBAX, N. S., Sept. 17.—Arrived, steamship Carroll, from Boston.

Quite Remarkable-The cashimere suit that DEVLIN & Co

MARKIED.

MALITHED.

MILLER-Suddenly, at Nyack, on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877, Caroline E., wife of George S. Miller, ages 53 years.

Functal services will take place on Tunsday in ordina, at 10:30 ofclock, at her late residence, No. 115 East 55th-sc.

NEILL-CONGDON—At the residence of the bride's mother, Schaghtlock, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877, by the Rev. Henry Neil, D. D., assisted by 1704. H. Humphrey, Neil, Mils Haza B. Congdon to the Rev. Henry Neil, Jr. of Schaghtlocke, N. Y.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full same and address.

CHILD-At Newburg on Hudson, Sept. 15, 1877, Annie M., Child, daughter of the Rev. W. S. Child, of Newport, R. I., aged 21 years, 9 month, and 15 days.
Funeral at Sprin riveld, Mass.

COBB-At Tarrytown, Sept. 15, Ca ios Cobb.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend
the funeral services at Zion Church, Madison-ave., corner
38th-st., on Weinesday, at 4 % o'clock.
Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.
Interment at Buffalo.

CRANSTON—At the New York Hotel, New York City, Sept. 17, 1817, Hiram Cranston, in the 65d year of als age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the New York Hotel on Wesinesday, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock a.m.

at 11 o'clock a.m.

PLEMMING-At Jersey City, Sept. 17, 1877, Benjamin E.

Fleuming of dysentery.

His friends, and friends of his family are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral from the resistence of Dr. 1. N. Qazmor,
582 Jersey-ave, Jersey City, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock

p. m.
FRANCIS—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, in Dublin, Ireland, Lewis
Francis, of the firm of Francis & Leutr 1, New York.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
from his late residence, No. 27 West 56th st., on Wednessay,
Sept. 19, at 2 p. m. No flowers.

KELLOGG-On Sunday evening Sept. 15, Harriet Waiter, widow of the late Day Otis Kelberg, of Brooklyn, and daugh-ter of the late John Odin, of Boston. Puneral services at Orace Church, Brooklyn Heights, Wed-

Special Notices.

Advertisements intended for the next issue of THE EERLY TRIBUNE should be handed in before Sp. m. to-

A Young Lady desires the care of children at their home, or, having travelled extensively abroad, she would like to act a companion to an invalid lady, either to travelor not, as may be desired. The highest refere ces given. Address 6. M., Bex 4. Tripane Office.

14, Trionne Office.

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Onice. Thereing a equation of the Gulf States.

Nervous Extansition—A medical essay comprising a series of lectures send error at Kahn's Museum of Abatomy, New-York, on the cause and error of premature decline, showing padisputably low lost health may be regained, affording a clear symposis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical deblifty, it ing the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence, 51 k. 10th.st., N. Y.

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Best references. Send for book of instruction.

Post-Office Notice.—The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, September 22, 1877, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12'80 p.m., for Europe, by steamship Newala, on WEDNESDAY, at 12' m. for Europe, by steamship Newala, and Sandayashna, via Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 19 m. for France direct by steamship Alegarian and France, via Havre; on THURDAY, at 2' m. for Europe by steamship Lessing, via Flymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:50 a. m., for Germany, e.c., by steamship Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen correspondence for Germany, Scotnamupton and Bremen correspondence for Germany, Scotnamupton and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:50 a. m., for Germany, George of Germany, Scotnamupton and Bremen correspondence for Germany, Scotnamupton and Bremen (correspondence for Germany, Scotnamupton and Orth of Ireland, by attentions of the Germany of Germany of Ireland, by steamship the more of the Germany of Ireland, by steamship the more of the Germany of Ireland, by steamship the more of the Germany of Ireland, by steamship the more of the Germany of Ireland, by steamship the more of the Germany of Ireland, by steamship and at 12 m. for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steamship Newala, abysenia and City of Chester do not take main for Newala, Section of the German of the German of the West Indias, via Hermada and St. Thomas lave New York September 27. The mains for Australia, &c., cave Sau Francisco October 18th.

New York, Sept. 10, 1877.

Republican General Committee.—The District Republican General Committee.—The District Republican General Committee.—The District Republican

San Francisco October 19th.

New York, Sept. 10, 1877.

T. L. JAMES, Postmasier.

Republican General Committee.—The District Republican Associations are directed to hold a primary meeting on Friday evening, September 721, for the purpose of electing delegates to the frepublican Convention, to be held at Rochesier, September 25. Each district will elect the number of delegates apportioned to it, in the east of the State Committee. Republican and ethers, who favor strict economy in State and National affairs, and who are destrous of sincerely supporting the general polecy of the President, and especially his afforts to establish proper relations between Federal efficers and party management, are invited to attend and take part in the elect on Border of the committee. H. C. ROSINSON, Charman, H. C. Bane, Secretary.

Sixternia Ass mbly District.—A meeting of citizens desiring to promote the best interests of city and State, will be need at Stayvesant Hall, No. 351 East 17th st., on Tuesday evening, September 18, at a velock. The names of candidates for the Assembly are solicited from leading and influential citizens, and their merits will be conscientiously considered, indepon tent of political parties or cliques. The Statemth Assembly batrict means Civil Service and Financial Reform.

The Seaside Library Latest Issues.

65. Nobleman's Wife. By Mrs. Henry Wood.

64. A Voyage Round the World-New Zealand. By Jul.

Variety. Verus.

3. Dene Hollow, by Mrs. Henry Wood.

62. Folle-Farrine, by Ouida.

61. Bebie; or, Two Little Wooden Shoes, by Ouida.

60. A Voyage Round the World - Australia, by Jules Veros.

59. Chandos, by Ouida.

65. Silas Marner, by George Eliot.

57. A Voyage Round the World (South America), by Jules 55. A Winter City, by Outla 10c.
54. Under Two Flars, by Outla 20c.
55. The Monarch of Mincing Lane, by William Black 10c.
52. The Lost Bank Note, by Mrs. Heary Wood. 1 c.
51. Kilmeny, by William Black 10c.
For saile by newsicalers, and sent, postpaid, on receipt of 12a
for single numbers, and 20c. for double numbers, by GEORGE
MUNRO, 84 Beckman-st., N. Y. Ready this Morning!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

from Staff and other correspondents, humars of the day, all the important foreign and domestic news, etc. Among the con

tents of this issue are: THE DEATH OF THEERS-The effect on the Future of

France-Belief of the People in him. PERSONAL JOURNALISM-Letter from G. W. S .- Current Phases of the London Press.

ENGLISH SIGHTS AND RELICS-Letter from a Staff Correspondent-The Character of London-Grave of Milton-Night Walks in the Great City.

New Publications in New-York and Boston: Indian Troubles; President Haves at Home; Artiflery at Mauch Chunk : Tweed's Shameful Story : Princeton's New Year The Bankers' Conference : The Blife Contest at Cree imper : A Post-Office Feud; Science for the People; Religious, Politi cal and General Notes; Personals; The Eastern War; The Ohio Campaign ; General Political News ; Potash for Trees Entomological Answers; Contributors' Notes and Querries; The other side of "Seed Saving;" Horticultural Gleanings;

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